Amusements To-day. Athey's Park Theotre-Edgment Pota, Malines, Bijon Opera House-Drank, Malines, Finly's Theoter-The Trate, Malines, Gr ed Opera Houses-On Noberts-Law, Malines, Gr ed Open Fource-On Mother-Staw Estime, Haverty's lifth Avenue Theoret: The Tourist, Matinee, Madison Squirer Theories, Hard Siran, Matinee, Metropolitan Concert Hall, Brook's c, thus, and Sirin, Nithes Gorden Arend the Western Eighty Days, Matinee, New York Apparison-O. S. S. Finders, Sc. Matinee, Number Theories A Collect Game, Matinee, Number Theories Ministrals—Brookers and 1988 Matinee, Number Concerns Ministrals—Brookers and 1988 Matinee, Theat e Camique-Malliga Gord Picto, Mallice, Union Square Theatre - Two Night in Rome, Mallice, Wallick's Theatre - Griff Scholle, Mallice, Window Theatre Rot Lyme, Mallice,

Subscription Rutes.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WEILLY SUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are carnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-idential canyass of 1880 The Ses will give its readers a full, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. Be Beying that the evils which have so long beset the country can be curred only by a change of the party in power. It will support for President and Vice-President, Hancocs and Excussi, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best premise of Keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com mend the circulation of The Werkly Sun.
In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with as, we will send Tun Wanner Sun to clubs, or single suberibers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE BUN, New York City.

Mr. Trumbull's Speech.

We surrender a large proportion of our pages to-day to the speech which LYMAN TRUMBULL has just delivered in Illinois, where he is the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor.

Mr. TRUMBULL discusses most of the conspicuous issues of the campaign in a manner which must add to his well-established reputation as one of the first statesmen of the country. It is a clear, calm, and convineing exposition of every question upon which he touches. There is no mere rhetoric in it; and every fact which he lays down is fully established and correctly represented

No speech will be delivered in the course of the present canvass more worthy of a careful and thoughtful perusal than this of Mr. TRUMBULL. It is indeed a great and masterly speech.

Garfield and Anderson.

The Returning Board thieves hawked the vote of Louisiana about Washington, Baltimore, and New York in November, 1876, and tried to sell it to the highest bidder. They knew its importance, and at first demanded a million of dollars, of which the greater part was to go to Wells and Anderson, who proposed to live abroad, and a small share to the "two niggers," as WELLS called his colored colleagues, CASANAVE and KENNER.

Mr. HEWITT was then Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and he was approached by different agents of these rascals with propositions to buy the return, to which Mr. TILDEN was lawfully entitled by eight thousand majority. He refused to negotiate on any terms. Then Wells made a final effort in New Orleans, just preceding the action of the Board, and offered to take two hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks. The offer was not accepted.

These refusals made the work of SHER-MAN, GARFIELD, and the other visiting statesmen comparatively easy. They had no competition to encounter. Informed of what Wells had been doing through his trusted agents, and of the course taken by Mr. Hewitt and others, they were in a position to bargain with advantage. Whether they agreed to pay a certain sum of money in hand, and to turn over the whole public patronage for distribution among the confederates in the crime of stealing the State, or whether they offered other conditions, it is certain that they met with no difficulty.

Upon such terms, and with provision for some special cases, Sherman and Garfield procured the fabricated return of Louisiana They knew that forgery, perjury, fraud, and other villainies had been practised to overthrow the will of the people and to destroy as fair a vote as ever was cast in any part of the republic. GARFIELD subsequently became one of the Electoral Commission, and gave the casting voice to consummate the infamy.

HAYES entered the White House with the ineffaceable brand of Fraud. He, SHER-MAN, EVARTS, GARFIELD, and the rest of them were in the hands of the thieves who had put them in power. Wells and ANDERSON demanded a fulfilment of the bond. Anderson was made Collector of the Port. Wells was continued as Surveyor, with two sons billeted on the Treasury to help him. KENNER became Deputy Naval Officer, and his brother a clerk. Casanave's brother was converted into a United States storekeeper. And every one of the subordinates who aided these four in their work was furnished with a place, which most of

them still hold. In February, 1878, Anderson was tried for complicity in the forgery of Vernon Parish return, the original of which had been preserved, without the knowledge of the thieves, from the consuming fire to which WELLS had ordered it to be consigned by a clerk who afterward revealed the secret and produced the damning proof. ANDERSON was convicted by a mixed jury of white and colored men, and Wells was to come next under an indictment.

Now, for the first time, these scoundrels were alarmed at the fate which threatened to send them to the penitentiary. The State had been rescued from the hands of the spoilers. They called on the Fraudulent Administration for ald and sympathy, and required an endorsement, which it was hoped might be effective in obtaining mercy at the hands of the authorities whom they had deliberately defrauded.

WELLS let it be understood freely that if EHERMAN, GARFIELD, and the others with whom he had corruptly traded did not come to the rescue of ANDERSON, and interpose to prevent himself from being prosecuted, he would speak out in a way they could not misunderstand. The managers at Washington knew what that menace meant, and while the trial of Anderson was going on the following disgraceful paper was pre-

pared and published:
"Washington, Fob. 4, 1878,
"Ol. Thomas C. Anderson, New Orlean, Let.: "The undersigned feet it due to you, under present cir-cumstances, to assure you of our unhesitating belief that in the matter wherein you stand charged you are altoget er guiltiess of any offence against law; that you are fair-by accused and malicionaly persecuted; that the Proceeding against you, though in the form of law, is Without the substance of justice; that we hereby tender at sympatities, and express our hope that the

Louisiana will protect you, and not permit the best insectional animosities. In any event, we are confident that the American people will redress any injustice of which you may be made the victim. "John Shyensan. James A. Garrielle, "Stabley Mayoune, Harry White,

"EPHERE HALS."

These five patriots were all visiting statesnen, and one of them now aspires to be President of the United States, and is best known as the Credit Mobilier candidate!

Pashionable Travel this Summer.

An unusually large number of people escaped from the city during the summer, now nominally ended, to enjoy a longer or shorter stay in the country. The heat came early, and the summer diseases began their havocamong young children nearly a month sooner than in ordinary seasons.

Parents who could afford the expense, very generally hurried their young ones out of town; and never before has there been so large a number of houses left vacant in New York as was reported in July and August. After all, however, the season has not proved the exceptionally unhealthy one which was anticipated in early June. The neath rate of August was not much in excess of last year, and it kept down to the average for the mouth; the deaths in August, 1880, numbering 2,731, against 2,463 in 1879, a

very healthy season.

And yet while all the regular watering places and nearly every desirable country resort were filled with city people during the dog days, the great seaside hotels in the vicinity of the city have never been so full as they were throughout the three summer months just over. Their competitors at a distance all prospered, and yet they never lacked their regular throngs. That is evidence enough that an exceptionally large multitude of the people of New York and the other great cities were able to get country recreation during the summer.

Some noteworthy changes have taken place of late years in the direction of fashonable travel, and in the character of watering places it most affects. Saratoga, of course, always contains many people of social prominence, and so do Long Branch Cape May, the White Mountains, and the other resorts of former times; but they no lenger bear, by any means, a fashionable preëminence. And yet, with the exception of the new hotels in the vicinity of New York, the great hotels of Saratoga, for instance, are unequalled in their table, their service, and their appointments by those at any watering place in the world.

But as purely fashionable resorts, all these famous beaches and spas now hold a secondary place as compared with Newport, Mount Desert, and Lenex. And yet at no one of these three favored seats of fashion are there hotels which are entitled to rank with those at the best of the other resorts. At Newport it never has been possible to make a grand hotel pay. Hotel life there has always been subordinate to the cottage life, and it continues to be dull in comparison. Apart from the gavety started by the cottagers, Newport is a very stupid place, and people who do not have friends among the regular summer residents are pretty apt to

keep away from the town after a short trial. At Mount Desert, too, there are no hotels of the best class, and the prices of board are very moderate and the fare very indifferent. Compared with the great hotels at Saratoga and Long Branch, they are all small and illserved houses; and yet every one of them was crowded this summer with people among whom were included a very large proportion of men and women of the highest fashion and largest wealth. At Mount Desert, as at Newport, the cottage life is one of the most prominent features of the place, and the number of cottages, nearly all built in the Queen ANNE style of architecture, is so rapidly increasing that land not long since obtainable at a few dollars the acre now commands from five hundred to a thousand dollars an acre. And so at Lenox, there are no hotels of the best class, and the prices of board are not great; and yet fashion has set its seal on the place. At the single hotel, at the boarding houses, and at the cottages which line the hills, there is always gathered in September the choicest. representation of the wealth and social

consequence of New York and Boston. So it seems that it takes other things than elegant hotel accommodations to attract fashion, and its presence does not always run up prices.

Help for Working Women.

No one has as yet proposed a society for the prevention of cruelty to women. That such a society is needed as much as

one for the prevention of crueity to children or to animals, no one can doubt who will take the pains to look into the actual condition of a large proportion of the great mass of working women in the city of New York.

The rout of AyooB KHAN by Gen. Sir F. ROBERTS will probably relieve all remaining anxiety about the safety of the British forces in Afghanistan. Ayoon KHAN's force was inferior to that of Gen. ROBERTS, but his position was thought to be well chosen, and it was strengthened by artillery, All, or nearly all, of Ayoon KHAN's cannon must have been captured by the victorious General, whose rapid march to the relief of Candahar and prompt attack thereafter are among the most creditable feats of recent British soldiership.

In the Chicago Tribune we frequently find verses of merit attributed to authors in whose works we do not remember ever to have seen such verses; and the suspicion arises that the authorship is not correctly given by our esteemed contemporary. For instance, in a late Impression of that journal we discover the sub-

"Kissing, sweetheart, the spring is here, And Love is lord of you and met The bluebells becken each passing beet The wildwood taught to the flowered year There is no bird in brake or brier But to his little mate sings he, Kiss me, sweetheart, the spring is here.

And Love is lard of you and me." According to the Tribune, these verses are the reduction of no less a person than the Hon. JOHN KELLY, Comptroller of New York city, At any rate, that is the name which our contemporary signs to them. Now, we do not know that Mr. Kelly is not a poet, but poesy is not one of the qualities which are usually attributed to him either by his friends or his foes. Moreover, there is a laxity of sentiment in their utterance which we cannot think proceeds from such a pen as his. Mr. KELLY is a married man, and we do not think that he would address to any one such a sentimental phrase as, "Kiss me. sweatheart," We conclude, then, that our contemporary has been imposed upon, and the the verses were really not written by Mr.

To-day the members of the New York Canoe Club have a regatta by themselves; next Saturday they hold an open one, the annual fall regatta, at New Brighton, including both paddling races and sailing races, in order to exhibit the full capacities of canoes for cruising purposes. Canceing has only of late years been pursued in this region as a pastime, but its devotees are enthusiastic.

KELLY, but by some other author.

The telephone seems a thing of yesterday, yet it is already old enough and flourishing enough to need a convention of its makers, venders, and operators, which will accordingly be held at Niagara Falls scape or justice and leve of peace of the people of lon Tuesday. More than twenty companies

united in the call for this meeting, which will consider the subjects of trunk tolls, local tolls, rentals, submarine and underground wires, modes of constructing lines, and other topics of

The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Gare den during August exceeded twenty-five thousand, a number several thousand larger than that of the corresponding period in 1873. The first six months of a year usually bring a much larger aggregate of immigrants than the last six: but from the advance engagements of steerage passengers it is certain that September will witness an extraordinary influx, while it is probable that the total record of the year will be unprecedented.

Among the most interesting of the discoveries made by EDWARD WHYMPER in his recent clamberings among the high peaks of the Andes, near the equator, is that of the existence of glaciers in these mountains, rivalling the famous glaciers of the Alps. He says the upper portion of Chimborazo and Antisana, for 4,000 feet downward from their summits, are almost enveloped by glaciers. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as Antisana, according to HUMBOLDT's observations, is, or has been, a volcano. In fact, that whole region abounds with volcanoes, and when Mr. WHYMPER made his last ascent of Chimborazo the great peak was enveloped in a cloud of falling ashes thrown out by its flery neighbor Cotopaxi. One observation of Humnol Dr's is very interesting. He was struck with the difference in the voices of these voicences, whose rearing can be heard two or three hundred miles away. The voice of the volcano of Sangay, he says, was harsh, and very characteristic. It was likened to the sound of snoring. Pichincha made a rattling and clinking noise that was very disagreeable especially when heard at night in Quito.

Next week is exhibition week at Minneapolis, and in addition to the lodges of live Indians engaged as attractions, the managers claim to have secured the trotter St. Julien. A purse of \$5,000 for beating his best record ought to be stimulus enough to his owners to try to make him perform so wonderful a feat, though it can hardly prove much inducement to the horse. The Minneapolis track, also, may prove quite different from the one at Hartford.

If the United States Consul at Cologne is correct in his recent estimate, despatched to Mr. Evants, that the vintage of the Rhine and its tributaries for this year was so injured by the severe winter as to promise only one-fifth the average yield, the fact is disastrous for the growers and not a little so for consumers. The usual amount of Rhine wine will be called for by those who drink it, and something pretending to represent it will probably supply the demand.

Was it the completion of the Cologne cathedral, six hundred and sixty years after its beginning, that inspired the new effort, now making, to go on with the Washington menument? There is some prospect that the latter structure will take a smaller number of centuries to finish than the Cologne cathedral, but it will be by no means so handsome an object as

The League championship season of base ball closes Sept. 30, but this year October will be quite as busy, as a series of games has been arranged for that month between League and non-League clube. October is a much finer month for ball playing than August; but the habit in this country seems to be to so overdo athletic sports in the intensely hot season that the public becomes weary by the time that the weather is suitable for fully enjoying them.

The Shame of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is disgrace to our country and a shame to us all that a man against whom, as a member of Con-gress, the acceptance of bribes, supplemented with perjury to conceal it, has been proved by testimony abundant to convict in a court of justice, and against whom the charges were thundered by the press of his own party only six or seven years ago, should now be the Presidential candidate of one of the two great parties of the country.

The national disgrace and the shame to all of s would be tenfold greater if he should be elected. An elected President of the United States stands before the world as a representative man, selected as embodying in his person the dignity, the character, and the morality, as well as the mind of a people taken as a whole, We began with Washington. Have weso degenerated, have we become so demoralized within less than a century of the working of our Constitution, that it is possible for us to get down to a Garfield? The ghost of George Washington might well

rise to forbid the desecration and the dishonor.

True Words for Young Voters. From a Speech at Albany by the Hon. S. S. Co.

From a Speech at Albany by the Hon. S. S. Cor.

It has been said that it is a great thing to be a young man. Appeals are made to the new-ty-fiedged voters to vote for the Republican party—as the party of pure and plous policies and purposes. Having been nearly a quarter of a century in Congress, and having passed untainted every ordeal and test, I have the right to say a word to the young aspirant for legislative honors. I would say to him. Observe these rules in public service: First, regard your office as a trust, not a place for devices and greed; second, represent not public nor private corporations or mercenary or other jobs; third, do not even borrow money of those who have such schemes aloot, for their own aggrandizement, however guised by the veneer of public utility; fourth, do not take stock or dividends in such schemes, for it means your prostitution, sooner or later to come out to the light; fifth, when you do borrow, if you must and do borrow in round sums, say \$500 or \$130-not \$220-just enough for a beculiar dividend; sixth, do not accept lawyer fees, when you are not practising, in matters not legal in a professional sense, and o... which you are to speak and vote; seventh, do not try to increase your salary by your own vote, muci less go back to previous Congresses with the increase for plain folk will think it little less then stenling. [Applause.]

Thus you may save your sensibility from haggard discontent and remores. And if you do in you may eave your sensibility from hag-discontent and remorse. And if you do in moment of simplicity and temptation,

Like a bird on a beach, which tilting swings,
leaved these lessons for young legislators, do
not lie about it. Simplicity and repentance will
not remove suspicion: and a public man must
be irreproachable. Dear old bir Roger De Covorly was willing to give his female friend a coal
pit to keep her in clean linen, and would have a
hundred of his dirty acres sparkle on her
fingers. But his was a simplicity that did not
smutch, and a generosity that was only beautiful. Not such are the rifts of the greedy lobby
to the corrupted Congressmen. Remember the
words of God from Sinai, out of the thunder
and the quakings: "Thou shait take no gift;
for the rift biindeth the wise and perverteth the
words of the righteous."—Exodus, xxiii, 80.
Thank God, no such suspicions or taints fall
upon our Democratic nominess. (Cheers, They
are pure gold, refined in the fire. How is it
as between the candidates for Vice-President?
I have already referred to Gen. Arthur. I do
not know how he got his title to General. No
blood, I think, stains his militia record. Do we
know him as a fit and honest Collector? What
can we think of him as the presiding officer of
the United States Senate and as a possible President? Compared with him, regard William H.
English. I Cheers. I know him well, having
served with him in critical times,
when the first specks of war were
seen on our horizon, and when slavery
in Kansas threatened, before the great
war came to dispart the Union. It was by defeating the Lecennton Constitution that he wen
his first honors. He showed in that crisis pluck
and judgment, and, by a davice as fair as it was
successful, gave to the people of Kansas the
squatter right, by voting to disaard slavery.
Which had been fixed in the Lecompton Constitution. That English bil turned on my vote,
it was given over twenty-two years ago, in
April. 1598. I have never seen cause to report
it. It was a pathway through man fold trouble.
April. 1598. I have sour exercing the second on the
ard of the reference. Like a bird on a bough, which tilting swings, Reedless of right and wrong.

What they Hope For. From the Phonode piles Press.

The following are the gains in Congressmen expected by the National Republican Congressional Comnittee this year.

formecticut.

THE NEW REVISION OF THE BIELE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bishop Les of Delaware, whose recent spirited defence of the new revision of the Bible against the sharp attack of Bishop Coxe has attracted goneral attention to his vigor and learning, has un-

wisely impugned the correctness of some im-material statements which he thinks are contained in a letter published in your columns, that gave a general and popular summary of the results of the revision. Unwisely, because it shows, first, that he read the letter he criticises so cursorily as to misapprehend the meaning of the passages he questions, and, secondly that his own statements are open to criticism. I. He says: "It will be issued, not by the

Queen's printer, but by the University Presses." It is treating the Bishop gently to call this a "misunderstanding" of the letter he criticises. Ilmost the first sentence of the letter proper began, "The new revision of the New Testament, issued from the University press." And again. "The publishers . carry the University Presses under their hats," worthy Bishop will read the "History of Bible Printing "he will learn also that he misapprehends the technicalities of the English law in regard to the printing of the sacred Scriptures. and that when the universities print the Bible they do it as the "Queen's printers." As printers to the University presses, Macmillan & Co. are technically, under the statutes of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, King's (or Queen's) printers; but the common usage is to drop the plural and speak of that more personal being. concred for four centuries, the King's printer It is discouraging at the outset to learn that Bishop Lee has not read the letter he criticises and corrects blunders he supposes may be couraging to find him so little acquainted with the subject that in his correction of an imaginary blunder he himself atumbles into a pit.

II. He says: " The Matthew-Tyndale Bible did

not "have its origin in an English translation from the German." Tyndale translated from from the German." Tyndale translated from the criginal languages." Bishop Lee joins issue here not only with the facts of history, but also with his co-worker upon the Revision Committee, the Rev. Dr. Krauti, D. D., LL.D., S. T. D., Vice Provost of the University of Fennsylvania, who says toage 24. Text Book for the Use of the Revision Committee); "Using all the aids of the time, Tyndale used most of all the best of all Luther's franslations as they appeared. He followed Luther in the order in which his work appeared—the New Testament, the Pentaleuch. Jonah." But neither Bishop Lee nor Dr. Krauth seem to be aware that Tyndale did his work in Luther's own house in Worms. The first edition of Tyndale's New Testament was published late in 1526, "Our English Bible." Stoughton, London, 1879. "Please your High-ness to understand," writes Lee, almoner of Henry VIII., and afterward Archbishop of York, under date of "Bordeaux. December, 1525. "please your Highess to understand that I am certainly informed as I passed in this country, that ap Englishman, vour subject, at the solicitation and instance of Luther, with whom he now is, hath translated the New Testament into English, and within a few days intendeth to return with the same, imprinted, into England. I heed not advertise your Grace what infection and danger may ensue thereby, if it be not withstanded." On his title page, even to the edition of 1534. Tyndale claimed only that it had been "driggently corrected and compared with the Greke." The Matthew Bible was from Coverdale's title vage. "Out of the Doucho," meaning the German.

111. He says: "The expenses of revisers in this country are not said by Maemillan or from any English source." This is another mare next in the contrary is to be found in the letter. Speaking of the English Committee, the letter says: "Their expenses have been defrayed by "Maemillan or from any English Source." This is another mare foundation than a typographical error. The sentence upon which this is based is as follows: "Bishop Lee was the original languages." Bishop Lee joins issue here not only with the facts of history, but also

which it is only charitable to suppose Bishop Lee did not could have failed to see that the writer was too well informed about details to have made such an error as Bishop Lee assumes to correct.

V. He says: "Neither was the 'Latin Vulgate the staff upon which the forty leaned." They were the best Greek and Hebrew scholars of their day." In an editor commenting similarly upon a political article from an esteemed contemporary, this would be called "disingenuous." The scholarship of the King James revisers. Tor their time, "was not questioned." Astonishment must be expressed that they (the present revisers) have found so little of vital importance to Christianity to condemn in the work of their predecassors." said the writer. Nor did he speak of the 'Latin Vulgate, since every churchman knows for should know that there is but one Vulgate. On the contrary, he explained parenthetically that the Vulgate was the Latin translation. So far from this "correction" in any way being deserved, it is an accidentab but complete misrepresentation of the letter, and unintentionally calculated to deceive the reader into a belief that there was then what may now be called Hebrew scholarship. How much the King James revisers leaned upon the Vulgate is a matter of opinion, and the writer of the letter is not only entitled to his opinion, but in most excellent company.

VI. In only one point has the worthy Bishop the slightest ground for any statement made by the writer of the letter as the world of the work a statement made by the writer of the letter and promptly corrected the assertion in regard to the promptly corrected the writer of the letter and promptly corrected the assertion in regard to the present condition of the letter, and the author. Whose we he may be, may thank his stars that Bishop Lee did not hold his ignorance up to the scorn of the world for speaking of Archoishop. French "instead of the "first synoptic," of the "deasis "instead of the "first synoptic," of the "deasis "instead of the "first synoptic," of the "

William M. Evarts's Brooklyn Lots. When the Kings County Supervisors' Comlitice on State Taxes met yesterday in Brooklyn, George b. Ethins presented a petition signed by bimself, Wm. B. Dedge, Henry W. Sage, William M. Evarts, Harvey Parrington, Joseph Enapp, and N. Cooper, protesting against the advanced valuation placed upon their property in the most amid-livining Seckett street Boilevard, or Eastern Parkway, Bouglass and Begraw streets, as unleasonable and unwarranted, as no interescent water than the property to increase its value have been under near the property in increase its value for the businessed performed property in increase it value in the businessed performed and the second in value of the businessed performed and in the mean time the assessments have ruled up to the extent of overa hat indicated polars. The committee decided that they had no power to revise the assessment, but informed Mr. Ekkins that he night seek a remedy through certiformi proceedings in the course. Elhins presented a petition signed by himself, Wir

The American Cricket Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3,-The committee of

The Next Go.as. You. Please. Frank H. Hart and Charles Davis, unknown, ve each derested free and signed articles to race for a O Lears left, representing the six-day championship. America, early in October, in this city. Hart is the

Messrs, T. B. Peterson & Brothers have pubtished "Allinit, or, the Abbe's Temptation," translated into English trees the French of Emris Zola. The French name of the nevel is " La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret." some respects it is the best of Zola's novels. The transla-

tion by John Stirling is excellent.

ELBERT A. WOODWARD SUED.

His Wife's Reasons for Seeking Divorce Her Devotion in his Time of Trouble.

SOUTH NORWALK, Sept. 3.- Mrs. Elbert A. Woodward has filed a petition for a divorce from her husband. Gossip began here respecting Woodward's domestic relations soon after his return, after his settlement with the New York authorities. After the disclosures of the corrupt practices of the Tweed Ring, of which Woodward was a conspicuous member, he fled, and was a fugitive for about seven years. Part of this time he spent in Europe, and part in Canada. To save his property, which was very largely invested in real estate here. Woodward made part of it over to his wife and to John P. Beatty. Mrs. Woodward's devotion to her husband in all his trials was supreme. Three times during his absence she made long trips to visit him. Once she went to Europe, once to Canada, and once to Chicago to meet him. It was believed here at the time that she would have accompanied him in all his wanderings were it not for her children. For their sake she stayed here. Woodward's popularity here was very great. He invested his money freely, was always ready to help a needy business man, was charitable and very public spirited. He hoped to see South Norwalk become one of the most flourishing cities in Connecticut, and welcomed any new business enterprise. Mrs. Woodward was, and still is, greatly esteemed here. She was as charitably disposed as her husband, and no one ever questioned the motives of her charity, During Woodward's absence she led a retired life, and seemed ever to be looking forward to the day when her husband should return, and by a life of repentance regain the regard of his fellow townsmen. When Woodward returned it was announced that he would do all in his power to make amends for his past wrong-do ing. He attended church regularly, and sought confirmation. It was not long, however, before the business men here saw that Woodward re garded the settlement he had made with the New York authorities as a sufficient expiation

confirmation. It was not long, however, before the business men here saw that Woodward regarded the settlement he had made with the New York authorities as a sufficient explation for his corrupt practices. Oue by one his old friends began to ignore him. Finally, when, sometime age, heattempted to get control of the fire insurance company here, and was in the most summary way balked in this, he seemed to realize that the people here had lost all regard for him, and he became almost a recluse. He spent most of his time in riding, when he was not at his home. He visited, it is said, only at the house of one citizen.

Goesip began some time ago in regard to his domestic life. It was said that he was repaying the long fidelity of his wife by unkindness, by coldness, neglect, and even by erucity. So much of the goesip is now alleged in the petition for divorce which Mrs. Woodward has brought. Other and more serious charges began to be bruited. Woodward's name was connected in a scandalous mannerwith that of a young woman of this place. Whatever truth there may have been in the charges of unfaithfulness, people here left that they were justified in regarding Woodward's public attentions to this woman as something worthy their condemnation. It was believed to be only a question of time when Mrs. Woodward, out of self-respect, mixt at least leave him.

Mrs. Woodward did leave her husband last spring. Since then she has resided in Stamford of Greenwich, while he has occupied the mansion, his children and a lady, said to be his nicee, residing there with him. Of the rumors that this action caused—and they are almost countless—it is sufficient to say that while they contain probably grains of truth, they also are more or less incorrect. The whole truth would only be brought out on the trial for a divorce. Probably only four persons know the real story of the unhappy domestic relations that have caused Mrs. Woodward to separate from her husband and to bring a petition for an absolute divorce. These four are Woodward to sepa

to this writ it appears that the Sheriff made to this writ it appears that he attached the City Hotel, the Music Hall, a building on Washington street, used as a store, and fifteen different tracts of land, with the buildings standing upon them. This attachment covers Woodward's interest in this property.

It is possible that the suit may never reach

It is possible that the suit may never reach court, at least so far as a defence is concerned. The petition was brought to the June term of the Superior Court at Bridgeport, but the case went over. If satisfactory arrangements can be made regarding alimony, it is regarded as probable that Woodward would be willing for his wife to take a decree through default on his part. It is also thought that Woodward does not wish his wife to have the two youngest children, but what the precise concessions he is willing to make are no one but the parties and counsel know. children, but what the precise concessions he is willing to make are no one but the parties and counsel know.

What Woodward's present relations with his wife respecting the property are is not at all clearly known. It is known that the mansion here, which stood in his name when the exposures caused him to flee, was made over to his wife. His other real estate was made over to John P. Beatty, who transferred it back when Woodward returned. It is said that one cause of the trouble between him and his wife on his return was her refusal to make over the mansion property to him. It is known that the payment of \$100,000 to the New York authorities still left him a very wealthy man, and it is believed that the allegation that he is still worth \$250,000 puts his wealth none too high. Under Mrs. Woodward's and Mr. Beatty's management during Woodward's absence the property suffered no other depreciation than that which affected all real estate and business investments during the hard times that followed the fail of 1873.

It is probable that the suit will be brought to a trial or else privately settled some time this fall. Mrs. Woodward is very averse to the publicity that a trial would involve, and it is claimed that it was on this very account that she waited so long before taking the step now taken.

it was on this very account that she long before taking the step now taken.

A McRae with a Glorious Record. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My at. tention has been called to what purports to be a compila-tion of the graduates at West Point for a series of years. and of the failures, with a reference to the States from which the graduates and those failing came. This compilation was published in a late number of The Sen. It says that "One McRae, from North Carolina, twice failed, being allowed two trials," and it makes no men-

tion of any McRae who graduated. General Alexander H. McRae entered West Point during the administration of Mr. Polk, in 1846. I think. During his term at West Point, I think in the last year, he was very badly wounded by a premature discharge of cannon while in artillery practice, and was thereby put back in his studies, but graduated in 1850 or 1851, and was commissioned in the mounted rifles. While on the frontier he was in Marcy's famous march from New Mexico to Utah, and honorable mentions is made of him in Marcy's report, I believe. He was with his company in New Mexico when the civil war commenced, and although his Southern friends left, he remained with the flaw, not withstanding that he had four brothers in the Confederale sorvice, and was offered high rank by this State if he would come over. He commanded a battery at the hattle of Fort Craig or Valverice between Canby and Sibley and when the Texans charged, he refused to dy or surrender, and was shot, dying at his guns. The towernment demond his conducts unfinement worthy to induce the removal of his body to West Point, and his remains lie in its counterly beneath a monument erected, I believe, by the Government. Many of the officers of that date will, dominues, recollect him as Judes McKae. He cannot be the McKae alluded to by your compiler.

WILEINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31.

Of four McKaes from North Carolina, Alexander was nissioned in the mounted rifles. While on the frontie

Of four McBaes from North Carolina, Alexander was the only one who graduated. Cameron F. McKas failed in 1827 and 1828, and William A. in 1821. Alexander's record, however, is so brilliant that it sheds its light on the whole family.

The Fashionable Girl. From the Cincinnoti Enquirer.

The thoroughly fashionable girl looks as in the had stepped out of a picture painted in the middle of last century. She droops her shoulders, represses he bission, and humps her back until she is interestingly aped like a consumptive in the stages next preceding only. Her shoulder blades show like radimentary wings through the thin muslin of her white dress, and ber hair is arranged with angelic simplicity. Over her shoulders and chest is a fight like the neckerchief familiar in the standard portrait of Martha Washington. Her skirt is nathered in at the waist, and hance a straight and plain as an old-fashioned petucoat to within six inches of the ground. The only suggestion of moders carthiness is the glimpse of gay stockings underneath.

A Question for Mathematicians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If is of 6 cosman, what would is of 20 be ? Cosman, La Plata, No., Aug. 26. THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Lima Safe from Hombardment by Sen-Pre paring for an Attack by Land.

PANAMA, Aug. 25 .- Lima dates are to Aug. . The blockade of the coast ports has been extended to Chira, Chorillos, and Lurin, and official notice given of the same. The Chilians have begun to erect batteries on the island of San Lorenzo, in Callao Bay, but what particular object they have in view is not yet known. It is possible that they may be able to shell the battery at La Punta from the island, without the necessity of placing their ships in danger for that end. The reserves of Lima are drilling with great energy, and are making very satis-

factory progress. The Lima despatch of Aug. 2 to the Star and Herald says: "The question as to the possibility of bombarding Lima from the sea ha bility of bombarding Lima from the sea has occupied the attention of the officers of the neutral men-of-war in Callao Bay ever since the commencement of the blockade, and the conclusion arrived at is that theoretically it is possible for the long-range guns, such as the Angamos gun, to put a shell into the city from the Mar Brave, off Magdalena. But, practically, such a bombardment would have little or no effect, because the elevation of Lima above the sea level (about 500 feet lis too great to allow the city to be effectually bombarded. And there is another difficulty. The guns suitable for his have been mounted in steamers which were never intended for such rough work, and, as was an icipated, the vessels cannot stand the concussion. Chili can only reckon on her war ships to carry on active hostilities, using her transports as cruisers along the coast, and to carry coals and provisions for the fighting ships. Such being the case, Lima has little to fear from the Chilenos so long as they remain on the war; when they come within sight of the city by land it will become a question not of long-range guns, but of close quarters and fighting should be another to land in this neighborhood and to capture Lima if possible, and we are making preparations for that event by providing places of refuge for the women and children.

Valparaiso dates are to July 24. Señor Francisco Vergara has been named Minister of War, and has accepted. The approintment has caused quite a storm of party feeling. Señor Vergars is a Radical, and the Ministry may now be considered as a Radical one. Congress continued in secsion. occupied the attention of the officers of the

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

A Probability of their Conlessing with one of the Democratte Factions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The Georgia Republican Convention meets in Atlanta poxt Puesday. It will, owing to the peculiar condition of Demogratic politics in the State, be much more than a mere matter of form. The Demoerate have put up two candidates for Governor-Colquitt and ex-Senator Norwood. The Republicans are supposed to hold the balance of power, and for this reason much weight is attached to the action of next Tuesday's Convention. There are two courses, either one or the other of which will be taken—viz, to put a ticket in the field or throw the Republican strength for either Colquitt or Norwood in exchange for a promise of some hand in the management of State affairs and other guarantees. With a Republican candidate that party stands no chance of success whatever. By going for either Colquitt or Norwood it secures a promise of practical results. The latter course, according to Georgia Republicans, in this city, will be adopted. Saveral of these gentlemen will start from this city this evening or to-morrow morning to attend the Convention, and will all labor to prevent a ticket from being put in the field. One of these gentlemen said today that the question of what his party should do in the coming election had been in consideration for some time between leading State Republicans and those prominently identified with the party nationally. He did not know exactly what had been the tone of the correspondence, but had heard from good authority that it was the general opinion that, as the party stood no chance independently, action that would result in the greatest good to its members in the State should guide the spirit of publicans are supposed to hold the balance of would result in the greatest good to its mem-bers in the State should guide the spirit of bers in the State shou Tuesday's Convention.

Talking to Iowans About Universal Educa

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 3 .- Last evening the Hayes party passed through this city on their way to Omaha and the Pacific slope. Mr. Hayes addressed about 5,000 persons fro platform near the depot. After remarking that he could not discuss politics, he said:

I have a hobby, which I have talked on of late, that in this period of universal propherity, with the most prosperous Guvernment on the globe, we might inaugurate a new policy on one important subject. Where universal suffrage prevails there must be universal admenton. There should be everywhere free schools that will fit every man to vote. Mere voters are simily powder and balls for demagorace. Let means of education be previded by the guneral Government. You say, why shall not Mains and Georgia take care of their own educational matters, and not put it on us? This has some force as an argument; but there is another side. There is much for the general dovernment to do before some of the States can educate themselves. The people who have been sufficiently as the some sections of the country have never had any education. We have cast on the colored people of the South the duty of etitizenship, and we cannot complete that great work until we give them the means of becoming as great as they may with education.

Gen. Sherman was then introduced, and said: he could not discuss politics, he said:

Gen. Sherman was then introduced and said Gen. Sherman was then introduced, and said:
"Boys, there are some things above politics,
The profession of war is one of them. I hope
no soldier will be influenced in his vote simply
because I vote one way or the other, or because
I hold certain opinions. (Pointing to an American flag, he said:) Let us make that flag the emblem of all that is great, good, and glorious."
The party arrived in Omaha early this morning.

Beath of One of the Founders of Punch. LONDON, Sept. 3 .- The death is announced of William Heary Wills, one of the originators of Peach, and afterward associated with Charles Dickens in the establishment of Household Words, of which he was the working celitor. Ha was in his 71st var. Mr. Wills was a native of Plymouth, England, and was born in 1810. He has been an active and constant contributor to the journals and magnaines, especially to Punch, the Psony Magnaina and the Saurchy Magnaine, and has done service, built as a contributor and as an editor, on the London Daily Notes. Household Words, Chombers's Miscellang, and Alt the Four Round.

Not a Complainant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun's reference to-day to my husband, Mr. Emmet, was an error which I desire to correct. I was not at couri as complainant or in any other capacity, and took no part whatever in the public proceedings.

SEY, I, 1882. Mrs. J. K. ERMET.

Cotton and Iron. From the Boston Post.

It will require about 75,000 miles of hoop iron to the up the cotion crop, and the cost will be about \$3,000.000. Thus a large cotton crop helps the iron trade both directly and malirectly. Answers to Correspondents.

Henry Main - New York State has thirty-five electoral

Constant Reader.—Gen. W. P. Smith is a mamber of the Tammany General Committee. Constant Reader.—There is a free school. Write to Mr. G. W. Plimpton, director, Cooper Institute. C. R. Jackson.—It you were born in this country you may vote this fall provided, of course, that you have fived the requisite time in the State, county, and election district.

Mctinire - If you were under 18 years of age when you arrived in this country you can get your errificate of naturalization on applying to a Judge of the Supreme Superior, or Common Pleas Court, or to the United States Court. If you were over that ago on your arrival you cannot become a citizon until two years after you declare your intention to do so.

The Glory and Pride of America. Our fifty million people want To send the joyrul news abroad That they may have a President

Who represents all sorts of fraud.

So versed in all dishonest ways, That new a party gives to us A candidate whom all may praise So mean and base and false an age Our boasted freedom makes of this And we have grown so fend of fraud

So methed and steeped in fraud are we,

That Garneld's name no insult is. At last we have the very loss The man who passes as a loan.

The man who calls himself a fee; The man who falsified the truth, At once unscrupulous and bold, Then as a Judge decided that

His lie instead of truth should hold. Our fifty millions, more or less, And, when we get it, want it strong.

The party that has stirred the pride k which uniseling men make sport, Should dwell in our disherest hearts As long as freedom holds the fort. When Garfield is our President.

His record we will all applaul, And then will gladly dedicate Our fortunes and our lives to fraud. Give attention at once to anything symptomatic

cholera morbus, diarribus, or any bowle complaint, it using promotity Dr. Jayne's Cerminative Halsam, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative.—dds.

BUNBEAMA.

-Half Scotland is owned by 70 persons. -An anonymous donation of \$50,000 has

est been given to the Melbourne Cathedral -A synagogue at Jackson, Mich., is to be leared of debt by means of a ball and lottery

-Ceramic buttons are coming into fashm. Some are painted with miniature landscape

-A Cincinnati debtor, falling to secure the extension of a note by a woman, committed -Six poets who have passed three-score

and ten: Longellow, Tennyson, Hugo, Whittier, Brewning, and Holmes.

—At Manchester, England, a widow with

five children got \$22.500 compensation from a railread company for her husband's death. -The Irish Royal College of Surgeons hag

lately severely cautioned its members against having amunication with homographist -Presiding Elder Walker of the Waupaca

district, Wisconsin, is to be tried before a Methodist Con-ference for alleged Unministerial conduct. -The average price of the British funds for the quarter ending June 30 was 9674, being higher than the mean price in any quarter since 1853.

-Mrs. Eaglin of Carroll County, Ky., recently walked two miles to a circus, her liking for it sion of that kind having lasted until she is in her mucty -Pifty-one ears of hot corn made a meal

for Elias Druckerbrote, at Uniontown, Ohio, on a wager, The last ear was esten, cob and all, and washed down with a plut of whiskey. -The Abbé Germain, vicar of St. Trinité,

Cherbourg, has refused to deliver a prize grown to a child of four years because, dressed in the national colors, sho presented a bouquet to Grevy. -A suit for \$10,000 damages has been brought by the Rev. G. F. Behmiger of Indianapolis

against the choir leader of his church, who spoke derogstorily of him in a printed circular. -The stuffed skin of a two-year-old Spitz dor, on exhibition at the Imperial Hotel, Windsor, measured six and one-half inches from nose to tip of tail, and stands three and one-fourth inches high.

-The Rev. Samuel Wilson of Onarga, Ill., stending to visit a Methodist Conference, got down his revolver and began to polish it for the occasion. It was

accidentally discharged, and he was killed. -Mr. D. Lowe writes to the London Times that "since the resignation of Gordon Pasha the slave trade has recovered something of its old vigor." Mr. Lowe has been for years in the Egyptian service

-Next session the reporters in the House of Lords will occupy the centre of the gallery on either side of the House, instead of their present gallery over the bar, and will thus have a better chance of hearing. -The Superintendent has forbidden religious services in the poorhouse of La Saile County, Ill. He says that two-thirds of the inmates are insune, and

the rest have "as much religion already as is good for -Twenty-three English bloyclists have been visiting Calals. They wagered that they would reach Boulogne twenty minutes sconer than a steamer starting at the same time. The steamer won by a quarter of an hour.

-A new beauty has appeared in London to dispute the palm with Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Corn-wallis West, in the person of Mrs. Descon, who "halls rom the United States," and who had the honor of d ing with the Prince of Wales. -A member of the Woolwich, England, police force lately got a letter fron Mr. Gitmore of the Louisians bar making an appointment on business. It

was to announce that a client of Mr. Gilmore had to queathed to the officer \$1(1),(XX). -A benevolent Englishman offers \$250 for the best essay on the medical means of counteracting the effects of opinm smoking in China. The President at the Royal College of Physicians in London and Sir J. Fayres

have consented to act as adjudicators. -At the Washington Headquarters, Valley Forge, is an iron plate that bears in has rebrical quaint representation of the miracle at Cana. It once ornamented the side of an open freplace, but got broken off, and was used for many years as a doorstep.

retired. He has trained up an assistant in the way he should hang. Marwood has realised a fair competence, and his pupil pays about the price of a snug benefice for the privilege of stepping into the shoes of his master. -The new opera house which was to grace the Thames embankment, London, is not likely to rive with the touch of the enchanter's wand. The ground rent is \$15,000 per annum, and over half a year is due. The Metropolitan Board of Works have, in consequence,

-Marwood, the English hangman, has

erved notice to quit -At Madrid, a prisoner recently senenced by court martial to be shot for participation in the attack on a train by brigands, before his execution made evelations inculpating several families of high position, of sharing in the proceeds.

-This has been a marvellous herring season on the east coast of Scotland. The Ayr Observer records that in Fraserburgh the town crier went round calling upon the fishermen not to go to sea that day, be-Nevertheless 400 boats went out that evening. -Styrian woodcutters in the forests of

Dromning discovered a human skeleton in a half-decared oak tree. A watch, on which was engraved "If. on Krackowitz, 1812." lay by its side. It is sup that the man climbed the tree and accidentally dropped into the hellow trunk, from which there was no escape, -Charlie Boyd made a signal failure of

his plan of vengeance at Belleville, Iil. He tried to shoot David Walker, who had been attentive to Mrs. Bord, but missed him and let him escape. Then he attempted to murder the woman, but only wounded her signify. Finally he was himself killed by Walker, who hadre--Prince Charles of Monaco has annulled

the civil contract of marriage between his son, the hereditary Prince Albert, and the Princess Marie Victo-ria, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton. The crubsinstical marriage was declared void by the Pope several nouths ago. The lady has since married Count Thassio -Premonition of a storm is often given in the falling of a branch from a tree. During a camp meeting service at Haunibal, Mo., recently, a bravy

brech limb fell upon a tent when the aky was char and there was no wind, but a heavy storm soon fellowed. Farmers tell of numerous falls of trees and limbs in the stillness that precedes great storms of wind and rain. -At Springfield, Mass., the Rev. Father McDermots told his congregation that, though it was wrong, they could send their children to the public schools, but he warped them against saying that the public schools were better than the Catholic parachist school. If any did so claim, he said he would read hear

names in church, show from the school rolls the dispidity of their children, and "make them wretched -An old man who lived in the Rue Verangetorix, Paris, and who was noticeable only by poverty of his appearance, died recently, and some time elapsed before an heir presented bimself to claim the or-time of the deceased, which he estimated at between 2223 and \$300. When the legated took possession of the m4 man's spartment, no less a sum than \$160.000 was discovered in a cupboard. It was ascertained subsequently that the miser had been in the habit of frequents Bourse, where he had evidently been favored by fr

-Mrs. Minnie Thornburg Cropper, tha California lady who is just now one of the fashionable beauties in London society, iv. says the Change the daughter of the late William Thornburg of Maryaville, 5 man of wealth and high standing. Miss Thursburg will educated in Europe, and married an Englishman with titled connections. She may be described as rising to the majestic in stature, being six feet and three She is rather slender, but well proportioned and of blonde type. She possesses a mass of fair limit, which falls in the slightest possible waves levely soft her size. and features as perfect as though chiseile. finest marnle by a master hand. Her beauti moulded hands and arms are distinguished delicacy. She walks, dances and rides with so-One most noticeable testare in this lady is her taste, combined with simplicity, in dress. With these sands at her command, she does not possess the vector love of orderessing others. Her beauty is heredillary at her mother was considered the handsomest W Ohlo, and even now is attracting annual at manual and as a single handsome daughter.

-Although they have no usury law in England, it is found necessary now and than the with those who desire to cause a high rate of For example, a case was recently produced in Lond teorige Nevill, the third some the Marquigaxener, a wealthy Scouth redictions. MAR Perfectly the control of the Marquigaxeners of the Marquigaxeners of the Marquigaxeners of the Marquigaxeners. Dec ze hit sharkrupter. It was shi age Scalling root circulate to the subset advising them that they could be taken also security. Lend to are Secret tree in the distance of the subset of the sweet-d and, though he was at a sec. of varied him \$250 on a spranger to 1000, 1072 mouths, for \$105, and waigh the following als made other advances to the descript of \$2871 pounds sterling, on all of which I to eat out the rate of more than 100 per cent. Shows that he know the young Lord was when you his father, and that the money was to be not gambling debts; but he thought that his in-pay rather than have the ather made it George stather offered to pay five let cold. I not a jemny more. The court heat that the taken an unfair advantage of the horizoner though the usory law had been repealed, this was a where equity demanded that rather should be given